

will never be brought to submit to the slave government of the South.

has done to remove mental prejudices that existed in the United States and in Canada; how much it has done to befriend the colored people of the world, in which the American people are interested as much as ourselves; and the many public works of the Union have propped by Canada becoming commercially almost a part of the United States; we have been able to do this, and to be so friendly, unflinched. But it is well that the statesmen of the Union understand that nothing they can do will in any wise shake the position of the colored people of the country. There have been led astray on this point, by the leaders of the material press, and, we may add, of Ministers themselves.

An Elopement from the Metropolis.
MISS. EMMA SCOTT RUNS OFF WITH MR. NEWTON ST. JOHN—NEW YORK DETECTIVES OVERHAUL THEM AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis Republic, July 29.]

On the night of July Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of

The youth, who is the father of the boy, shaped with a fair complexion, and a fine, intelligent face, is a native of Chicago, and is a resident of that metropolis. The husband and parents of the lady were almost frantic at her disappearance, and New York detectives were despatched in pursuit of the couple. A few days later, the husband telegraphed to Chicago, and called on the Chief of Police. He stated that he had been over all almost all of the West where it was probable that his wife had been, but finding no traces should return home. He left, however, with the understanding that if he should find her, he would return to Chicago. The Chief of Police, however, so that he might recognize and arrest them should they come to this city. Saturday the Chief received a letter from the husband, in which he stated that among the passengers on the boat he had been traveling, he had arrived from St. Paul, and detectives Welsh and Egan were despatched with the minutaries to find out. They returned with a young man, a gentleman, and a lady answering to the description had been given. They were taken to the police station, and the lady, with the intention of starting the next day for Chicago. On further inquiry they became convinced they had found the couple, and they were taken to the police station. At once procured to Barnum's, knocked at the door of the suspected room, and recognizing the person who opened it as the fascinating Mr. St. John, at once addressed him in the following manner:

The youth was at first disposed to deny his identity, but finding it useless, confessed to the family companion, and

they were both at once taken into custody, and Newton spent the balance of the day in so romantic a place as that of the "Green Room," where he came forth in the evening to meet the pleasant young men who were waiting for him. The first arrest, was not as impressive as when stopping at Barum's. Mrs. Scott, who is nineteen years of age, and remarkably interesting in appearance, was sent to a private house on the West side of New York, and her parents or some officers of the police were notified. The next day, when the girls left New York they took the cars at Jersey City and went to Philadelphia, stopping at the Continental Hotel. From there they started for the West, going to Milwaukee and then to Chicago, where they arrived six days later. They there took passage for this city, intending not to stop at Barum's, where, for their money being nearly gone, they would procure a livelihood as they best might.

Previous to starting on their journey, Mrs. Scott dressed

only \$31 of this is now left, Mr. St. John having the misfortune to be without funds when commencing the journey, and not having received any since. The truant wife and her jewelry to the value of about fifteen hundred dollars and her husband's clothing and other articles in her trunk. These would probably have been sold for about \$100, and with the \$31 spent. She stated that it was useless to take her back to New York and the home of her husband, as, added to the shame of facing those who had injured, she loved the man with whom she had fled, and was determined to live with him. She pleaded eagerly to be allowed to share his imprisonment.

Chief McDonough telegraphed the news of the arrest to the lady's friends, and they will probably arrive on Monday to take her back to the home which she deserted. What will become of Mr. Newton St. John, who has both a mustache and side whiskers, is uncertain.

carries back our minds to a state of affairs in Europe the no effort of knowledge or imagination can adequately realize. George III. was still a young man, just closing the first decade of his reign. Louis the Well Beloved was drawing to the close of the long career that miserably belied his youthful surname. Frederick the Great had well

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In 1806 he subscribed, in the name of Russia, the treaty with Great Britain. He then demanded his dismissal, but, nevertheless, accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1807, having previously assisted at the battle of Austerlitz.

In 1815 he was appointed Senator Palatine of the kingdom, and in 1817 married the Princess Anna Sophie. He attended the first Diet, and spoke boldly in favor of the constitution, but all his hopes were disappointed. In 1822 he was one of the students of the University of Vilna, of which he

was a curator, were excluded in revolutionary movements. Many of them were imprisoned without trial. Many of the others, the first to be drafted as soldiers into the Russian regiment, and others were banished to Siberia and the military colonies. Zartoryski thereupon resigned his military career. He was appointed to the post of a private citizen, and he used all his energies to the service of his country. He was appointed President of the Provisional Government, and he summoned the Diet to meet on the 18th of December, 1850. On the 30th of January, 1851, he was placed at the head of the Government. He was elected to the Diet for the service of his country. After the terrible day of August 15 and 16, he resigned his post, but served as a common soldier in the corps of General Romario during the last fruitless struggles. When all was lost he made himself a peasant, and he devoted his life to agriculture, and busied himself for the benefit of his humble country.

1831, and his estates in Poland were confiscated. During the Polish insurrection of 1846 his Gallician estates were put under sequestration by the Austrian government, but this was removed in the spring of 1848. He was then free to return to his native Poland, and to demand the German representatives to unite with those of France to the German restoration of Poland. In April, 1848, he enfranchised the peasants upon his estate of Świdława, in the Górzka-Gaga district. For thirty years he has actively represented the cause of Poland among the politicians and literati of Europe. He never wearied of exposing her wrongs, confessing himself absorbed—though the revolution of 1848 and the war of 1854-5 passed over without bringing help, he refused to

lunchy friends—while the mournful spectacle of Russian butchery in the streets of Warsaw was present to his eyes—he renewed the profession of his faith and truth. These last words of his have now the quality of a far-swept to earth—a final appeal to Heaven. When that appeal is answered—when Poland regains the rights to which every act of valor or endurance adds a fresh sanctity, the nobles of Prince Adam Czartoryski may be buried in the earth, but the hopes of the Polish people will be the fruit of the hopes in which he lived and died.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1861.

Wheat unchanged; sales of red at \$1 10 a \$1 13, and white at \$1 17 a \$1 20. Corn firm. Mess pork \$16 50. Whiskey firm.

BUFFALO, July 31—1 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat and its products

Fair demand fair sale: 5,000 bushels at \$1½¢. Whiskey better; sales \$28½ cts per gal., at 16½¢. Canal freights from Erie to New York by canal, one ton or more freight free to Buffalo—\$2.75; less 25¢ = \$2.50; plus daily—a 2-000 bbl. flour, 58,000 bushels wheat, 397,000 bushels corn. Canal exports=2,000 bbls. flour, 60,000 bushels wheat, 89,000 bushels corn.

DETROIT, July 31, 1861.
Wheat steady and in fair demand. Wheat #2 at \$1.50. Sales 5,000 bushels Milwaukee club at 82c. Corn steady and in fair demand: sales 55,000 bushels at 31½¢. Oats lower: sales 7,000 bushels at 22c. Whiskey better: sales \$28½ cts per gal., at 16½¢. Canal freights from Erie to New York by canal, one ton or more freight free to Buffalo—\$2.75; less 25¢ = \$2.50; plus daily—a 2-000 bbl. flour, 60,000 bushels wheat, 347,000 bushels corn. Canal exports=3,000 bbls. flour, 44,000 bushels wheat, 107,000 bushels corn, 9,000 bushels oats, 3,600 bushels barley.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1861.
Fine steamer and demand good. Flour, No. 1, new crop,
new crop, 100 lbs. @ 100¢
No. 2, " " "
No. 3, " "

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The "Colleen Bawn" is still playing in the provinces. At Glasgow, Leeson, a New York favorite, is acting. Father Tom, his original part at Laura Keane's. Procter, the American tragedian, played at the Pavilion in London, on the 1st inst., and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Ellmore are in London, advertising for engagements. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews have separated on account of pecuniary troubles. It seems that Mr. Matthews took Madame's salary to pay his own debts.

always in your family. They cure Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Yellow Fever, Bilious Diseases, and Bowel Complaints, and are an invaluable tonic for common use during hot weather. They are manufactured in France from pure Cognac Brandy, and are imported and sold by STEINFELD, 79 Nassau street, sole agent for the United States.